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American-literature scholars gathered for the first annual meeting of their own association: Page A9.

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Races for Governor Hold High Stakes for Public Colleges

Taxes appear to top the issues as campaigns heat up in 36 states

By GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK and MARY CRYSTAL CAGE

The stakes are high for colleges and universities in this year's 36 gubernatorial elections.

Higher-education issues have already emerged as a key factor in several of the races, although few candidates are advancing dramatic proposals or costly new programs. In contests in which candidates have not raised such issues, college officials are beginning to see how the candidates' fiscal policies and general political philosophies will affect higher education.

Campaigns across the country also are being enlivened by the participation of several blunt-spoken candidates with traditional and not-so-traditional ties to higher education—including a Texas millionaire so devoted to his alma mater that he flies Texas A&M University flags over his oil wells and has built a swimming pool at one of his ranches in the shape of a boot, one of A&M's symbols.

Growing Role in Student Aid

The outcome of the governors' races—particularly in the 13 states where no incumbent is standing for re-election—is expected to affect both campus operations and the policies that determine whether students can afford to attend college. For the past decade, states have played a growing role in paying for and making decisions about higher education and student aid. In many cases, governors have led drives for greater accountability in administrative spending and academic achievement.

In addition, governors wield influence because they appoint most members of public-college governing boards and coordinating boards.

In several states, the candidates' stands

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A SIGN OF THE TIMES

Medical Institute's Plan to Give Edge to Young Scholars Gets Mixed Reviews

By COLLEEN CORDES
WASHINGTON

New guidelines at the National Institute of General Medical Sciences give researchers who are just starting their careers a leg up in the fierce competition for federal grants.

Under the guidelines, the institute will put more emphasis on providing money to scholars who do not have other sources of research support.

Reaction to the new policy has been mixed. The competition for federal dollars has become so intense that many experts say a crisis has developed for young researchers struggling to win their first grants. Some scientists and university officials, citing the severity of the problem, applaud the institute's move.

Others, however, are concerned that the guidelines—if extended to other agencies—may threaten the emphasis on scientific merit in decisions about federal research support.

Everyone agrees, however, that the guidelines are a sign of the times at the National Institutes of Health, of which the medical institute is a part. With the demand for support outstripping the money available, several of the other institutes have also been rethinking their priorities.

Heart Institute Limits Big Grants

The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, for example, has decided not to make any entirely new awards next year in excess of $1-million for centers or program projects. The latter are collections of individual research projects linked by a common theme and headed by one chief researcher.

The heart institute plans to use the money saved by its new policy to

Continued on Page A23

Racial Tensions Continue to Erupt on Campuses Despite Efforts to Promote Cultural Diversity

By DENISE K. MAGNER

Even as colleges explore new ways to promote cultural diversity on their campuses, tensions between students of different races and backgrounds continue to erupt into conflicts.

Some of this spring's incidents have a familiar ring: A fraternity decorates a car with racist slogans, or someone spray-paints swastikas on campus buildings.

But the conflicts also have a few new twists. More frequently now, disputes that are not initially seen as motivated by bias take on such overtones simply because the participants have different backgrounds.

In addition, the ways in which administrators have dealt with issues of diversity have provoked as much anger and protest on some campuses as the incidents themselves. Some students held hunger strikes to protest what they saw as administrative inaction, and others shouted down presidents who attempted to talk about the tensions. And some observers outside academe have echoed the students' charges.

"We are in for a few years of ethnic and racial turmoil," predicts Troy Duster, director of the Institute for the Study of Social Change at the University of California at Berkeley. Mr. Duster has studied the tensions on campuses and says they are a

Continued on Page A29

Colleges Urge Students to Do Community-Service Work; Some Even Require It

By SUSAN DODGE

A growing number of colleges are making a formal commitment to community service by encouraging their students to sign up for local volunteer projects. On some campuses, such service is now compulsory.

Some of the institutions require all undergraduates to work with the homeless or tutor grade-school students, while others offer special scholarships to students who volunteer.

Still others are incorporating community service into their curricula by offering seminars in which students receive academic credit for a combination of in-class work and volunteer projects.

Over the last several years, more and more undergraduates have become involved on their own in volunteer work in their communities. Only recently, however, have colleges begun strengthening their own commitments to community service.

At least two dozen institutions have adopted the new policies, and many more are studying ways to encourage or mandate community service. Officials at the two dozen institutions say that volunteer work "builds character" in students while it gives something back to the communities where colleges are located.

"We want them to try to give something back to the community even if it isn't the quickest way to a B.M.W.," says Jan Jantzen, dean of enrollment services at Ohio's Xavier University.

Last fall Xavier began offering five undergraduate fellowships whose recipients are required to devote 15 hours a week to community service. Students in the program receive full four-year scholarships covering tuition, room and board, and all expenses.

Not everyone agrees that requiring service and providing scholarships are wise ideas. Critics of the new programs say that while encouraging community service is a

Continued on Page A30

New Controversy is Sparked Over Cold-Fusion Claim

Two chemists whose claim of producing nuclear fusion in a flask was denounced have sparked a new scientific controversy: Page A6.

MARGINALIA

Jacques Lewalle, of Syracuse University, cites a research note in our May 16 issue, describing "silent" earthquakes:

". . . In contrast [with regular earthquakes, which send out high-frequency waves that are detectable by seismographs], the silent earthquakes send off only very low-frequency waves, whose cycles of crests can span thousands of miles and whose vibrations can last for days, says . . . [the] chairman of the department of earth, atmospheric, and planetary sciences at M.I.T. In essence, silent earthquakes play the role of the oboe in the symphony of sounds the earth's motions make."

Writes Professor Lewalle:

"For your information, oboes are not silent, nor do they emit low-frequency waves, either; and no oboist has been known to last for days.

"No Bravo for you this time."

■

Jonathan LeBreton, of the University of Maryland's Baltimore County campus, writes:

"In 'Marginalia' (May 9) a tantalizing excerpt was offered of a 'history of the Western world as culled from the papers of undergraduates.' You noted that the item was from the *Campus Report* of Stanford University, which reported it had been 'rattled off by Hadley Arkes' of Amherst College.

"Your readers should know that Dr. Richard Lederer compiled this most memorable history, which appears in full in his book *Anguished English: An Anthology of Accidental Assaults Upon Our Language* (Wyrick & Co., 1987). Dr. Lederer teaches English at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

"Thanks for setting the record straight."

We're glad to.

■

Writes Barbara Child, of the University of Florida:

"I read with horror your 'Marginalia' column in the May 9 *Chronicle*, with its invitation to send in favorite examples of students' answers to examination questions or their statements on term papers. This idea for a summer contest makes me cringe just as I used to when English department colleagues at another university posted their students' blunders on office bulletin boards.

"It is bad enough that some students don't know the difference between hemlock and wedlock or circumcision and circumnavigation. It is worse for teachers to use their students as the butts of public jokes.

"I urge you to reconsider your plan for this summer's 'Marginalia' contest."

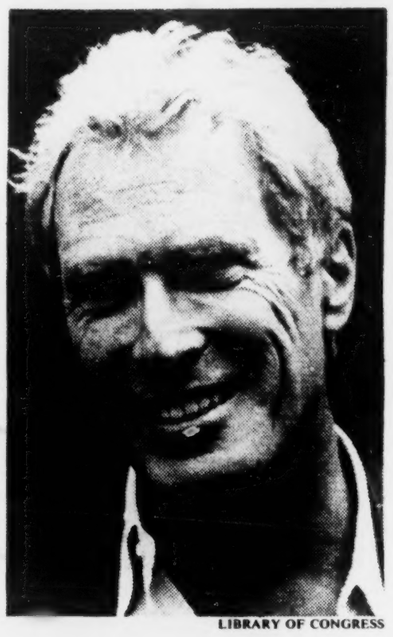
It was never our intention to name any of the guilty students, so "using students as the butts of public jokes" misstates our objective. Our mail basket, by the way, is overflowing with entries. —C.G.

In Brief

U. of Utah Professor Named Poet Laureate

WASHINGTON — An English professor from the University of Utah has been named the fourth Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry at the Library of Congress.

Mark Strand, a professor at Utah for nine years, will take up his appointment in September. At 56 the youngest poet to be appointed to the position, Mr. Strand has published seven collections of his work. An eighth volume, *The Continuous Life*, will be published in the fall. Mr. Strand has also written three children's books and has translated many works of Spanish literature.



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Mr. Strand (*above*), who has taught at several other universities and colleges, plans to move to Washington for his term as laureate.

His immediate predecessor, Howard Nemerov, resided in St. Louis, where he teaches at Washington University, and commuted regularly to his Library of Congress office. The poet laureate's duties include coordinating a series of readings, giving a lecture and a reading, and planning other public events.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Strand said he planned to invite poets from all over the world to Washington to share their works and discuss problems they encounter. "I hope poetry may gain a friend or two during my tenure," he said.

Dormitory Floor Closed After Harassment

COLUMBUS, OHIO—The Ohio State University closed a floor on a men's wing of a dormitory after several incidents of harassment of homosexual residents. The 34 students who had been living on the floor were reassigned to other dormitories.

A sensitivity seminar was offered last fall after the first reported incident of harassment. However, the incidents continued.

Last month the Office of Residence Life distributed letters to residents of the wing warning them that the "environment had deteriorated" and that any further incidents would result in their relocation.

A resident of the dormitory told university police the next day that 15 of the letters had been taped to his door along with the scrawled statement, "Die Fags." University police are investigating the threat.

"I am not judging which students on that floor may have been guilty of these inexcusable acts," said William Hall, director of residence and dining halls. "But all the students in that wing have a collective responsibility for allowing this situation to get out of hand."

Spring Garden College Fails to Meet Payroll

PHILADELPHIA — Financially troubled Spring Garden College could not meet its May payroll for 130 full- and part-time faculty and staff members.

The college had recently announced plans to raise $3.5-million by September to eliminate the deficit that could force it to close (*The Chronicle*, May 16).

Vincent E. Tranchitella, the college's vice-president for student affairs, said the May 15 payroll had been deferred until September, and only summer-school faculty members and administrators and staff employees were paid on May 31.

Salaries for the months of May through August for full-time faculty members on a 12-month pay schedule are being deferred until September, he said. About 30 staff members have been temporarily laid off.

Despite the financial problems, Mr. Tranchitella said summer sessions would begin on schedule and the college would open in the fall.

Jim Gillin, president of the faculty union, said the deferred-pay announcement had come with no warning. He said that some faculty members were looking for jobs elsewhere, and that many had applied for unemployment insurance.

Professors Protest Return of Indian Remains

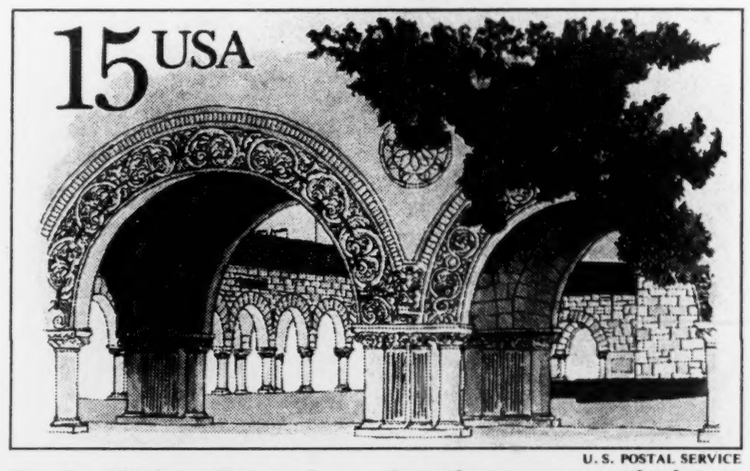
STANFORD, CAL.—The campus chapter of the American Association of University Professors has protested the return by Stanford University of skeletal remains to California's Ohlone Indians.

An A.A.U.P. statement said the transfer of the remains of about 300 individuals to the Indians would have "serious consequences for the future of physical anthropology and its value in recreating a usable past for members of the Native American and other similarly placed communities."

The statement called the transfer "a significant incursion into academic restraint" that would "compromise the ability of [Stanford's] faculty to conduct research without trenching on established human and religious rights."

Walter Falcon, senior associate dean of humanities and sciences,

POSTAL QUAD



U. S. POSTAL SERVICE

Stanford University's main quadrangle appears on the latest postal card in the U.S. Postal Service's historic-preservation series. The 15-cent card honors the university's centennial.

Naval Academy Sets New Rules to Curb Mental, Physical Abuse of Midshipmen

By COURTNEY LEATHERMAN

Amid increasing public scrutiny and a growing number of Congressional and military investigations, the United States Naval Academy announced tough new rules last week to curb physical and mental abuse of midshipmen.

Under the new regulations, midshipmen found guilty either of abusing a freshman—a plebe—or of forcing any midshipman to participate in "horseplay" could be dismissed from the academy after only one offense.

The announcement was made on the eve of the academy's 140th graduation, the 10th in which women were among the graduates. The regulations came in the wake of a second-year midshipman's decision to leave the academy because of the way officials handled what she said was a hazing incident. The woman, Gwen Marie Dreyer, was handcuffed to a urinal and photographed by some of her male classmates.

Following a disciplinary hearing, two of the men involved in the incident were restricted to the campus and given demerits. Six other male midshipmen were issued letters of reprimand.

Hazing is prohibited at the academy, but every plebe must complete a period of "indoctrination."

Incident Called 'Isolated'

Academy officials have described the incident involving Ms. Dreyer as "very isolated." But several lawmakers and representatives of women's-rights groups, outraged by what they said was the academy's lenient punishment of the men involved, have called for investigations into the way women are treated at the academy.

Two internal inquiries—as well as investigations by the Defense Department and the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress—are looking into the incident involving Ms. Dreyer and other cases of alleged hazing and academic improprieties at the academy.

Last week the National Organization for Women held a rally outside the academy's gate. During the rally, dozens of women carried signs that read: "Acts of terrorism need acts of justice, not letters of reprimand."

The new rules prohibiting abuse were issued by the academy's superintendent, Rear Adm. Virgil L. Hill, Jr. Admiral Hill also announced that the academy would appoint a special ombudsman to deal with allegations of abuse, and that it would establish a new education program to teach students about racial and sexual harassment. ■

SUZANNE KAMMERER/NEW YORK TIMES

Gwen Marie Dreyer: The second-year midshipman left the academy because of the way it handled the incident.

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said the university had properly allowed the Ohlone community to determine the religious value of the remains and their disposition. They were university property, he added.

The remains, believed to be 500 to 2,500 years old, were turned over to Ohlone representatives in April. Stanford made the decision to do so last year after the Ohlone Indians demanded it.

Drug-Testing Policy Set by Texas A&M System

COLLEGE STATION, TEX.—The Texas A&M University System has adopted a new policy that would allow the university to test any student, faculty member, or staff member suspected of using or selling drugs.

The policy was adopted last month by the system's Board of Regents and will apply to all of the seven campuses. West Texas State University, which will join the A&M system in September, will also be affected by the policy.

The plan does not call for random testing. Instead, tests may be ordered if there is sufficient evidence to believe that a person is abusing or selling drugs, according to A&M Assistant General Counsel Scott A. Kelly. He said a positive test result would not necessarily lead to dismissal or suspension, but would be a factor the university would consider.

The policy is a response to federal legislation requiring colleges and universities to have drug policies in place by September. The legislation does not require drug testing, but it does not prohibit it.

Corrections

■ A table of 1988 college enrollments by racial and ethnic group (*The Chronicle*, April 11) omitted figures for Minneapolis Community College, Norwich University, and Oakland Community College. At Minneapolis Community College, total enrollment was 3,266, and the distribution by race was as follows: American Indian, 2.7 per cent; Asian, 2.6 per cent; black, 13.5 per cent; Hispanic, 1.2 per cent; white, 75.5 per cent; non-resident alien, 4.5 per cent. At Oakland Community College, enrollment was 26,854, and the racial distribution was: American Indian, 0.5 per cent; Asian, 1.4 per cent; black, 9.5 per cent; Hispanic, 1.5 per cent; white, 86.7 per cent; non-resident alien, 0.3 per cent. At Norwich, enrollment was 2,488, and the racial distribution was: American Indian, 0.6 per cent; Asian, 1.5 per cent; black, 2.2 per cent; Hispanic, 1.9 per cent; white, 91.8 per cent; non-resident alien, 2.0 per cent.

■ A story reporting that college presidents sense a decline in the quality of campus life (*The Chronicle*, May 2) incorrectly said that Stockton State College had constructed special garages where students who commute to the campus may park their cars to change the oil and make minor repairs. Construction of the garages is still under consideration.

PORTRAIT

This President's Dreams Strike a Responsive Chord Among Professors

By PETER MONAGHAN
SAN FRANCISCO

Robert A. Corrigan talks frequently of the dream he has of San Francisco State University's becoming "the preeminent public urban university in America."

No doubt many presidents of urban campuses with large, diverse student populations have the same dream, although many probably wouldn't think of saying so. But since he came to this mainly commuter school of some 28,500 students in late 1988, Mr. Corrigan has repeatedly and confidently talked about his vision. And that has struck a chord with many faculty members.

"When he came on campus, people hoped again, people who hadn't hoped for a long time," says Olive C. R. James, head of the library.

Mr. Corrigan, asked whether other institutions are not much likelier candidates for such preeminence, does not back away from his familiar refrain: "In part, it's rhetoric, in terms of holding out some goal, but it's also, I think, an achievable goal."

He echoes what many faculty members here say they have long said—that San Francisco State should aspire to become an urban equivalent of the land-grant universities, with their research, teaching, and service mandates. That would mean gearing research to battle inner-city problems in housing, transportation, and health care.

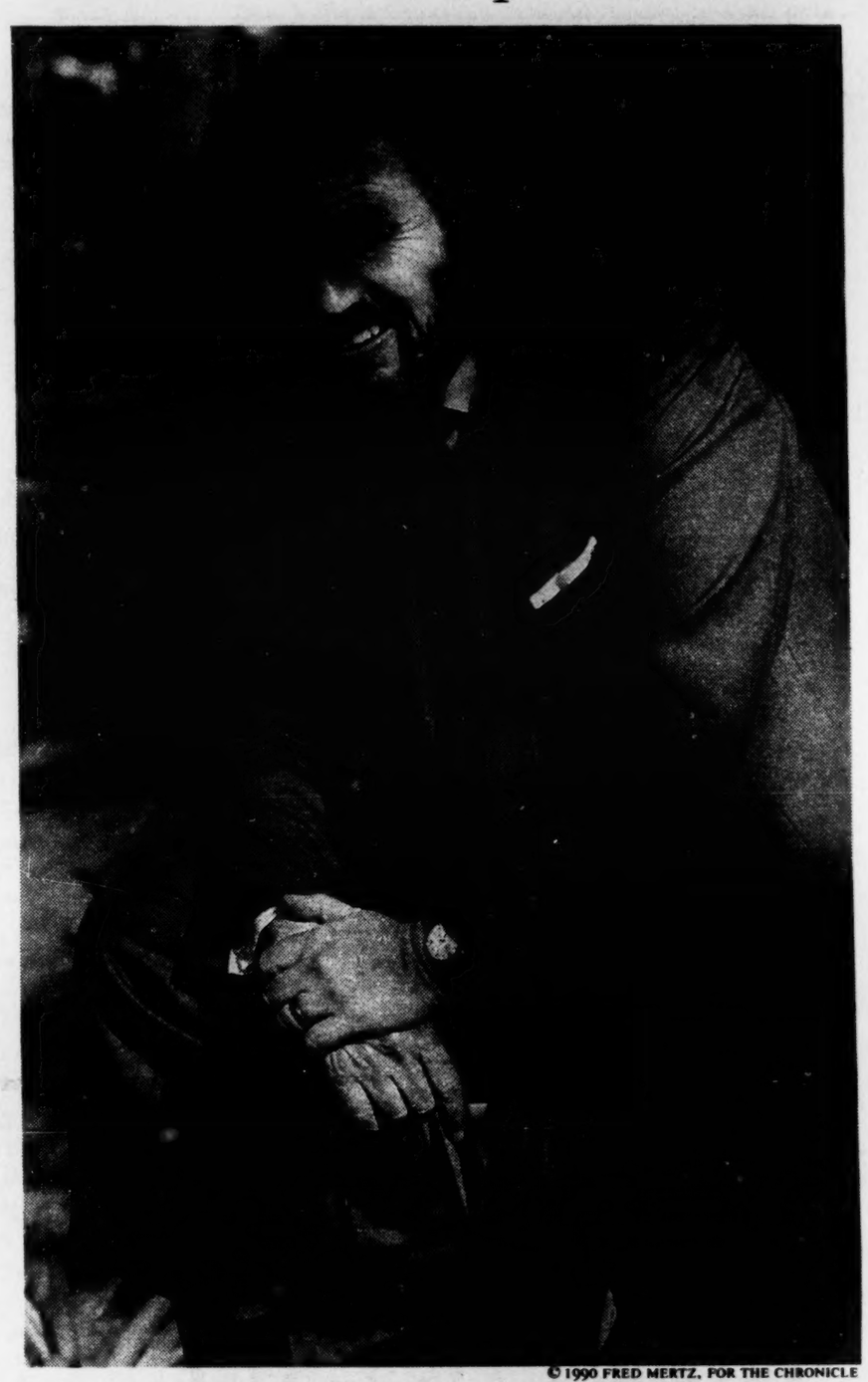
Mr. Corrigan has not been making his pitch only on his campus. He has been trying to impress upon San Francisco's corporate and community leaders that institutions like his, too, should get credit for what they do well. "The presidency here," says a very mild-mannered Mr. Corrigan, "is a kind of bully pulpit."

One of the projects he has been pushing is the Bay Area Homelessness Program, a consortium based at San Francisco State that pools the research expertise of several institutions and also assists students in providing community service. "We're trying to provide a resource base that the community can tap," he says.

Before applying—with more than 200 other candidates—to lead this university, which has a history of faculty militancy, Mr. Corrigan had been contemplating taking a sabbatical from the rigors of administration to finish writing a book on Ezra Pound. His teaching and research have been in English literature and American civilization. He says he was first drawn to address the role of urban universities by his reading in the literatures of American minority groups.

In the late 1960's, while at the University of Iowa, he developed an Afro-American studies program, and he helped to identify a proposed canon of black American literature. He was assisted in that field, he says, by his wife, Joyce Mobley Corrigan, who is black and a literary scholar herself.

After Iowa, Mr. Corrigan moved to the University of Maryland at College Park, where he was provost of arts and humanities for five years, and then to the University of Massachusetts at Boston, where he spent nine years as chancellor.



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Robert A. Corrigan: "This institution says it is 'the city's university.' It remains to be seen how that can be implemented."

There, he set up postdoctoral programs and research institutes, including the Race Relations Institute and the Trotter Institute for the Study of Black Culture, that dealt with problems and societal issues in the Boston area.

High Expectations

That research-institute model is now also being followed at San Francisco State, under Mr. Corrigan's leadership. This year, for example, the Center for the Integration and Improvement of Journalism was established.

Mr. Corrigan came to San Francisco with a record of increasing salaries and of more than doubling minority faculty appointments at the University of Massachusetts at Boston. That was a particularly striking achievement in a city with a long legacy of discord and even violence over the issue of providing equal access to education to members of all racial groups.

Hearing of such successes, faculty members here had high hopes for Mr. Corrigan's leadership. They certainly have not complained about his efforts to raise their salaries. Nor have they complained about his plan to help professors keep up with developments in their fields by reducing their teaching loads.

Veteran professors say, however, that Mr. Corrigan's evident interest in doing more than several of his lackluster predecessors managed to do has ironically made his job more difficult.

"It had been a long time since the faculty had leadership," says Eric Solomon, a professor of English who acted as provost from 1987 to 1989. "It's been a longer time—and I've been here 26 years—since I have had a president who speaks my language. Not just in the parochial sense of the humanities—I'm in his field—but in the larger sense of the way the academy traditionally moves at its best.

"It had been a long time since the faculty had leadership. It's been a longer time since I have had a president who speaks my language."

"He understands who we are and what we do," Mr. Solomon continues. "That's very rewarding, but it led a lot of people to have expectations that somehow magic would emanate from this resource."

Much of what Mr. Corrigan has said here has had the right ring for faculty members who remember this campus from the late 1960's, when it was a place of revolt. In his first address to the faculty, Mr. Corrigan stated bluntly that he would not brook erosion of academic freedom.

Still, many faculty members admit, it makes them nervous now to hear an administrator voice ideals they long have advocated. "We have prided ourselves with having gotten on perfectly well for 20 years without a president," says Robert Cherny, the chairman of the history department.

Building a Diverse Faculty

Mr. Corrigan says faculty members should be reassured about one of their major concerns—"that San Francisco State not foolishly turn itself into a copy of a research university," as he puts it. Better than half of today's faculty members were hired more than 20 years ago, when the institution was a state college with no required research role.

As he did in Boston, Mr. Corrigan has concentrated on building a faculty more in keeping with the institution's diverse demographics. Of San Francisco State's last 60 faculty appointments, half have been won by women and two-fifths by minority candidates. The faculty is now 30 per cent female and 17 per cent minority, with 2 per cent Latino.

Similarly, even though half the students here are members of minority groups (22 per cent are Asian American), enrollments of black and Latino students are still low for this city. Coming to a campus where some minority students have leveled charges of harassment and discrimination, Mr. Corrigan was quick to call for all students to take ethnic-studies courses and to set up a commission to study such issues as race, ethnicity, gender, and sexual identity on the campus. Many of the same issues precipitated a historic, four-month strike by students and faculty members here in 1969.

In his inauguration speech, Mr. Corrigan drew rousing applause and much media attention when he suggested that the Presidio, a 1,440-acre military base near the Golden Gate Bridge that the Department of Defense is considering shutting down, be turned into an educational park—a kind of early-childhood-to-adulthood super-university. He proposed that San Francisco State, as the only comprehensive, public, four-year institution in the city, direct the enterprise.

"The Presidio," he said, "inspires me to dream" of serving the city's diverse population with innovative educational activities.

The speech was one of many opportunities Mr. Corrigan has taken to state the case for an institution that is often overlooked in a region that boasts Berkeley and Stanford among its educational resources.

To warrant any kind of comparison with those institutions, he says, San Francisco State has to do what *it* does as well as those universities do what they do.

"This institution puts on its letterhead that it is 'the city's university,' " says Mr. Corrigan. "It remains to be seen how that can be implemented." ■

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News Summary

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After 10 years, questions abound over how its agreement to settle a sex-bias lawsuit has affected the U. of Minnesota: Page A13.

The A.A.U.P. may add five institutions to its list of censured administrations this week: Page A13.

Sponsors of a civil-rights bill have agreed to make it less of a threat to college hiring practices: Page A17.

Columbia will phase out its School of Library Service: Page A23.

The job market for 1990 graduates is the most competitive in years, an annual study finds: Page A25.

Wellesley's commencement ceremony capped a national controversy over the role of women: Page A25.

For doctors who work with college athletes, Hank Gathers's sudden death was a dramatic reminder of issues they face every day: Page A29.

Students in Beijing demonstrated to mark the anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre: Page A33.

Lithuania's Parliament is poised to give full autonomy to the republic's main university: Page A33.

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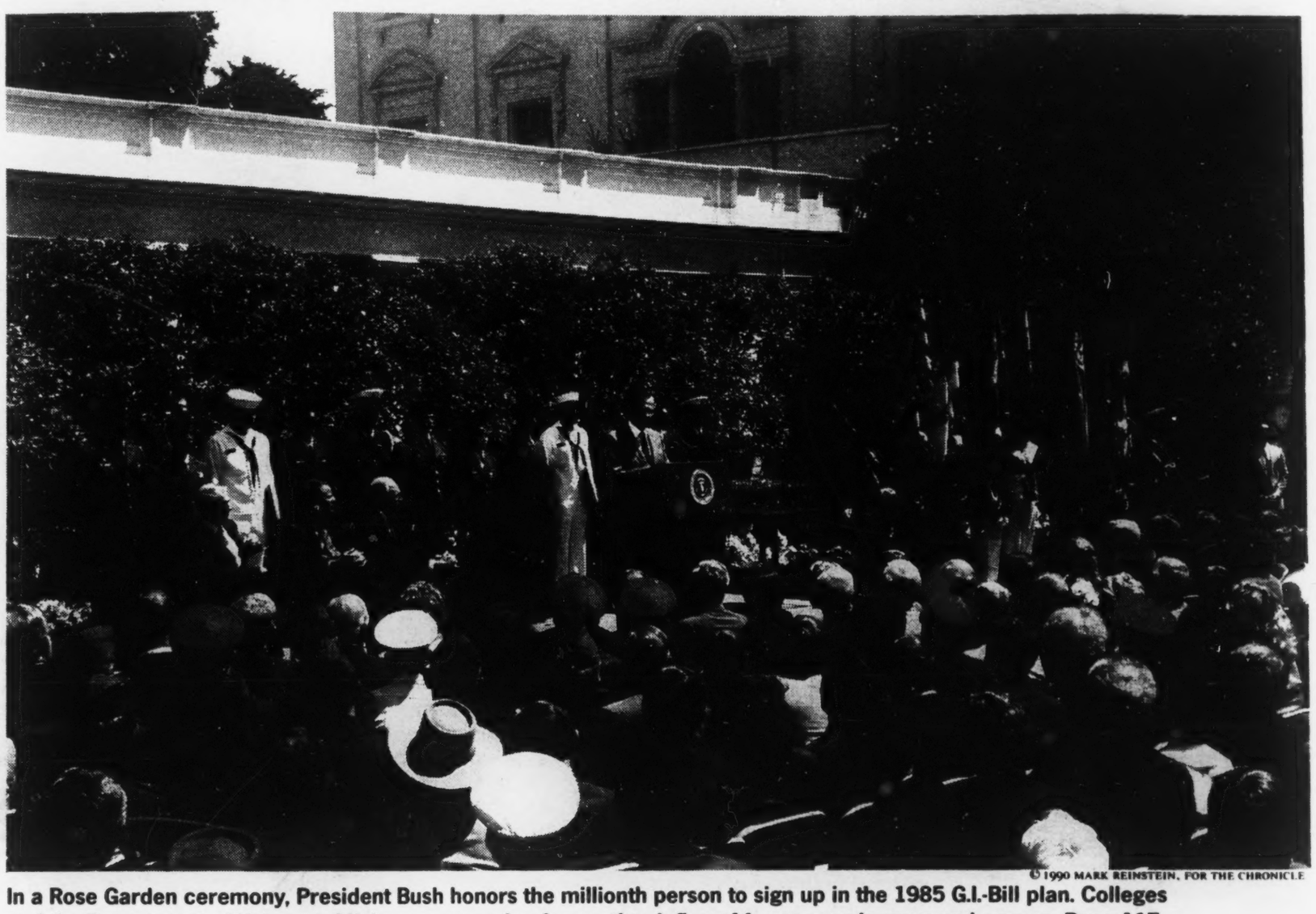
HONORS FOR MILLIONTH PARTICIPANT IN G.I.-BILL PROGRAM



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In a Rose Garden ceremony, President Bush honors the millionth person to sign up in the 1985 G.I.-Bill plan. Colleges and the Department of Veterans Affairs are preparing for another influx of former servicemen and women. Page A17.

California Votes to Lift State's Spending Cap; College Officials Elated

By MARY CRYSTAL CAGE

College and university officials in California were elated last week when voters approved Proposition 111, lifting a spending limit that had threatened the expansion of the state's higher-education systems.

"We were pinning our future on Proposition 111," said Gaye Lopez, executive director of one lobbying group, Californians for Higher Education. "Its passage means a lot to higher education," she added.

During the campaign, backers hailed the proposition as the remedy for California's congested roadways because it would double the state's 9-cents-a-gallon gasoline tax by 1994, thus providing $18.5-billion for new freeway, road, and public-transit construction over the next 10 years. But it also contains a provision allowing the state to spend more of the tax revenue it generates.

Major Barrier to More Financing

The provision removes a major barrier to increased financing for higher education. In recent years, the state's voter-imposed spending limits have forced its public colleges—which enroll one of every eight American college students—to make do with small increases in state support

Continued on Page A22

Americans Gave More to Charity Again in 1989; Total Topped $100-Billion for 2nd Straight Year

By LIZ McMILLEN

Natural disasters, social and environmental crises, and jumps in personal income and stock prices all prompted Americans to give more to charity last year, pushing philanthropic contributions above the $100-billion mark for the second year in a row.

Gifts to all non-profit groups from individuals, corporations, foundations, and estates totaled $114.7-billion in 1989, an increase of 10.43 per cent over the estimated $103.87-billion given in 1988, according to a new report.

After adjusting for inflation, philanthropic donations increased 5.5 per cent last year.

The estimates appear in the new edition of *Giving USA*, a report released each spring that offers the first look at charitable giving in the previous calendar year. The report, to be published later this month, was compiled by the American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel Trust for Philanthropy.

Charitable Contributions by Source, 1989
(In Billions)

	Amount	1-year change
Individuals	$96.4	+11.7%
Bequests	6.6	0.0
Foundations	6.7	+8.9
Corporations	5.0	+4.2
Total	$114.7	+10.4%

SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FUND-RAISING COUNSEL TRUST FOR PHILANTHROPY

Stock-Price Jump, Natural Disasters

Several factors fueled the rise in individual gifts, according to the report: a 9-percent jump in personal income; a 21-percent rise in stock prices; intense fund raising by non-profit organizations, including several billion-dollar and half-billion-dollar university capital campaigns; and growing awareness of AIDS, homelessness, and environmental crises. Two natural disasters—Hurricane Hugo and the San Francisco earthquake—also generated an outpouring of contributions.

Gifts from individuals grew by 11.7 per cent, about two and a half times the rate of inflation. Americans contributed an estimated $96.43-billion, more than 84 per cent of the total given to all charities.

Education, including schools and colleges, received an estimated $10.69-billion, an increase of 4.5 per cent over the

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